

RFID Data Collection and Use

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Technical Field

The invention relates to the collection and use of data using radio frequency identification tags.

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Background of the Invention

Radio frequency identification (RFID) has been proposed for use in a number of applications in which an RFID tag is attached to an item and subsequently interrogated or read to obtain information regarding that item. For example, PCT Publication Nos. WO 00/10144 and WO 00/10122 describe various functions and applications for RFID systems, and exemplify the use of RFID tags in libraries. U.S. Patent No. 5,963,134 also describes certain uses for RFID systems in libraries and for other applications. The present invention is related to the collection and management of data using RFID tags and systems.

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Summary of the Invention

The present invention relates to certain aspects of the collection and use of data obtained by interrogating RFID tags, each of which is associated with an item of interest, using an RFID reader. In some embodiments it is preferred to use a portable, and preferably, a handheld RFID reader to interrogate the RFID-tagged items. In general terms, the present invention relates to data collection and categories, notification during interrogation, inventory, background inventory, real-time inventory reconciliation, altering the permissible error tolerance, and conversion of non-RFID-tagged items to RFID-tagged items. The items may be, for example, assets, evidence, goods in warehouse, distribution, or commercial, retail, or storage facilities, pallets or storage containers, documents, files (including patient or client files and records), and mail (including envelopes and packages).

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Detailed Description of the Invention

1. General RFID Information

5 RFID tags and readers for such tags are well known in the art. For example,
RFID tags are available from Texas Instruments Company of Dallas, Texas under the
designation "Tag-It," and readers are also available from Texas Instruments under the
designation "Commander," among others. One particularly useful embodiment of an
RFID reader is described in U.S. Patent No. 6,232,870 (Garber et al.), in which a
10 portable integrated RFID reader includes an antenna, a computer, a display, and an
RFID reader for interrogating RFID tags. The contents of U.S. Patent No. 6,232,870,
PCT Publication No. WO 00/10122, and PCT Publication No. WO 00/10144 are
hereby incorporated by reference herein. The present invention is related to methods of
using RFID readers to obtain information from RFID tags, and to methods of using that
information once obtained. These and other aspects of the invention are described in
15 more detail below.

One useful function of an RFID reader is for the collection of data. That is,
when an RFID reader interrogates an RFID tag, information related to the item with
which the tag is associated is collected and stored in a database. The database may
20 reside in the memory of the RFID reader, in a removable data storage device (such as a
flash memory card) associated with the RFID reader, in the memory of another device
such as a computer, or in more than one of these locations. The RFID reader may be a
portable reader of the type described above or in the '870 patent, or it may be a
component of another device such as one that checks items into and out of inventory, or
25 one that converts bar-coded or other identified items to RFID-tagged items by obtaining
information about the item and then providing an RFID tag that is associated with that
item.

Certain aspects of the present invention may be exemplified in a library
30 environment, where RFID systems may be particularly useful. The scope of the
invention is not limited to libraries, however, and can be used in other suitable
environments including but not limited to the tracking of assets, evidence, goods in
warehouse, distribution, commercial, retail, or storage facilities, pallets or storage

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containers, documents, files (including patient or client files and records), and mail (including envelopes and packages). In light of the disclosure of the invention provided herein, these and other uses of the invention will be apparent to persons of ordinary skill in the art.

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2. Data Collection and Categories

In one aspect of the present invention, data can be collected and sorted into categories for storage in a database. A category, as that term is used herein, is a group of items that possess specified attributes, and represents only a portion (though perhaps a major portion) of an entire group of RFID-tagged items. The RFID reader may be provided with certain default categories believed to be of interest to the user, or the user may define the attributes of items that fall within a category or categories. For example, if the user uses the RFID reader in a library, the default categories may be locations within the library (reference, non-fiction, or fiction), or types of items (books, periodicals, audio/video, etc.). Defined or customized categories could include those for items that are believed to have been used in a certain manner (such as used inside the library but not checked out, or used for classroom or program purposes, or in connection with audio or video players), or other categories designed by a user for a specific application. These categories may be defined for or provided to the RFID reader through a user interface such as a display having data entry capabilities, or by uploading from a removable data storage medium, or by uploading from a computer database that is linked (for example by wire, docking station, or wirelessly) to the RFID reader.

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Once certain categories have been selected or defined, the RFID reader may be used to interrogate RFID tags associated with items of interest. The categorization may be done in several ways. A first way of categorizing RFID-tagged items is to select (for example, from a list of categories displayed for the user) or define a category, interrogate RFID tags associated with items of interest, and then save the information obtained from those RFID tags within the selected or defined category in a database. This associates the RFID-tagged items with the category or categories. The user can then continue to interrogate RFID tags associated with items in that category, or switch to another category. As an example, a user in a library may select or define a category

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for "used inside library but not checked out," then interrogate RFID tags associated with items left by users inside the library, and then save that information within the "in-house use" category on a database. If the user then wishes to change categories, the user may select or define another category ("used in children's reading room," for example), and then interrogate items and save them within that category on a database. The database can be one stored within the memory of the RFID reader, on a removable data storage device (such as a flash memory card) associated with the RFID reader, within memory associated with a separate computer or other device, or the like.

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A second way of categorizing RFID-tagged items is to select or define at least two categories, use an RFID reader to interrogate at least one RFID-tagged item, and then to associate that item with one or more of the categories. That is, categories may be created for different types of items, or for items having a different inventory status (present and absent, for example), or for items that have been recently interrogated (and thus may be a frequently used item) or not. The RFID-tagged items may be categorized in none, one, or more than one of the categories, depending on whether or not each item has the attributes of the items to be categorized in each respective category. The categories may be mutually exclusive (meaning that every RFID-tagged item may be categorized in only one category) or not.

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A third way of categorizing RFID-tagged items is to select at least one category of items; interrogate RFID tags associated with items, at least one of which is within the category of items; and associate the RFID-tagged items with the appropriate category. That is, the RFID reader would associate items that have certain attributes with a certain category, and ignore any item that does not have those attributes. Thus if a user were only interested in items having certain characteristics, the RFID reader could create a list of only those items, without listing or categorizing any other items that didn't have the specified characteristics. For example, if a user in a library were only interested in obtaining information from items of a certain type, such as reference texts, a category for reference texts could be created, RFID-tagged items interrogated, and only reference texts categorized in that category. The information necessary to categorize each RFID-tagged item (in this and other embodiments) may be obtained from the RFID tag itself, or from a database that includes a record related to that RFID

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concerned about items that are out of position by only a few positions. This can be fairly common and doesn't typically present a problem for someone who is searching for the item, because the item is sufficiently near its expected location. A standard inventory report, however, may list all items that are out of position at all, even those only out of order by a small amount.

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There are other devices, such as handheld RFID readers, that report errors in storage locations for items. For those who use such a device, an inventory report that describes errors in location as well as the presence or absence of items may not be useful. Those users may prefer to focus on other categories of information in their reports, such as items that are missing.

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To overcome these potential difficulties, when an inventory report includes out-of-order information that is erroneous or not desired, a method is provided whereby the RFID tags associated with items of interest are interrogated, then the data is placed in order according to their expected order (which may be referred to as an algorithm order), and then compared against the ordered list of items (or a list of items in algorithm order). This comparison enables a processor to determine which items that the RFID reader was expected to interrogate are missing, and which items that the RFID reader was not expected to interrogate (because a database indicates that they were not present) are present. The resulting lists of (unexpectedly) missing and (unexpectedly) present items, for example, are typically of a usable length, and accordingly, overcome the difficulties described above.

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In this and other applications, the order may be conventional in relationship to the items about which information is being sought (such as the Dewey Decimal system or the Library of Congress system for library materials), or may be designated by the user. Any or all of the lists described may be saved in a database, which may reside in the memory of a computer associated with the RFID reader, or on a removable data storage medium associated with the RFID reader, or in memory associated with a separate computer or device. Alternatively, the information from the RFID tags may simply be collected, and may be placed in the desired order at a later time or by a

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storage location (the first operation), the RFID reader may also search for items on a predetermined list of items, as described above. The various functions described as being a first operation or a second operation could be exchanged or coupled in any desired and appropriate manner, so that information gathered for one purpose is used for another purpose without the need for re-interrogating the RFID tags. Additional operations of the type described elsewhere herein could also be performed at the same time as the first and second operations, as desired.

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6. Real Time Inventory Reconciliation

In a related embodiment of the invention, a portable RFID reader performs real-time inventory reconciliation. That is, the portable RFID reader reads the RFID tags of items located in a storage area, such as on a shelf, and then compares the list of items detected with the expected contents of the storage area based on data stored in an inventory database. An inventory database may be stored on a removable data storage device, such as a flash memory card, or may be stored in memory that is part of the portable RFID reader, or in a database that is accessible by a wireless connection or otherwise in real time. These inventory databases may be separate from a master inventory database that is stored on a central computer, network, or the like, which can be updated by the real-time database continuously or intermittently. Real time inventory information can be provided to a user regarding items that should have been found but were not, items that should not have been found but were, or other discrepancies between the actual inventory and the inventory reflected on the database. The status of an item could be updated based on the information obtained from the interrogation, and the new status could be stored in the inventory database. A particularly useful feature of real-time inventory is for the RFID reader to enable the user to confirm, during interrogation, that a particular item that was not found (but was expected to have been found) is missing from the storage area. If the user confirms that the item is missing, then the RFID reader can correct the inventory database to indicate that the item is missing (that is, not present). The reverse may also be useful – enabling the user to confirm that a particular item that was found but was thought to be missing is actually present, and thus to correct the inventory database. The corrected inventory database may be stored wherever the original inventory database was stored. This real-time reconciliation of inventory saves time, and thus is a useful feature in inventory

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work. A user interface, such as one associated with a display, may enable the user to create or edit database records for any items that were interrogated but not found on the database, by prompting the user to input data associated with any required or optional fields in the database. This feature may enable a user to correct incomplete records in the database in real time as well.

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7. Sorting a Random Set

In libraries and other storage areas, considerable effort can be expended returning items to a storage area after use. These items generally must be put back into the proper location. Often this is done by manually sorting the items onto a cart, then traversing the storage area, taking the ordered items from the cart and replacing them on, for example, the shelves of the storage area. Automated assistance for this task is the purpose of the following embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment, a portable RFID reader can be used to read the RFID tags associated with each of a set of randomly placed items and display a list of those items according to a predetermined order. The order may be a standard order for organizing items of that type (such as the Dewey Decimal system or the Library of Congress system for organizing materials in a library), or a customized order. When the RFID reader interrogates the random set of RFID-tagged items, the reader can organize information about those items in order, and then display either a part of or all of the list of ordered items. The information displayed in the list could be information obtained from the interrogated RFID tags, information obtained from a database, or a combination thereof. The list could be used to place the items in a storage area in the proper order, as with reshelving a group of library materials in their appropriate locations, or for placing the items on a cart for transportation to a storage area. The invention facilitates the placement of the items on the cart in the desired order, to make replacement of the items on the storage area shelves more efficient.

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8. Altering the Permissible Error Tolerance

Some RFID readers are capable of simultaneously interrogating several RFID tags that are within the "read range" of the reader. It can be difficult to determine or resolve the exact relative positions of multiple RFID tags when those tags respond to the RFID reader substantially simultaneously, particularly when the RFID reader

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bypasses the items rapidly. However, a portable RFID reader can determine an approximate order of the items whose RFID tags are interrogated. When such an RFID reader is used to report storage area location order errors ("shelf order" errors) to a user, this approximate order is compared to an expected order. Because of the errors
5 involved in approximating the shelf order of the items, false shelf order errors may be detected, which may provide an error report that is annoying, rather than useful, to the user. If the permissible error tolerance is increased to minimize the errors reported, then some detectable and significant errors may go unreported. The allowed error size could be described as order tolerance, or shelf order tolerance. This aspect of the
10 present invention relates specifically to this potential problem.

The RFID reader and method of the present invention may be adapted to alter the error reporting algorithm, and specifically to alter the permissible error tolerance. The permissible error tolerance is the range of locations apart from an expected
15 location for an item that the item is permitted by the algorithm to be, while still being considered to have been at the correct location. That is, the permissible error tolerance may be 1 location, so that an item that is 1 location removed from its expected location will be considered by the error reporting algorithm (and thus the RFID reader) to have been in the proper location. Any item that is more than 1 location removed from its
20 expected location will be considered by the algorithm to have been out of position or mislocated. Altering the permissible error tolerance thus enables a user to increase or decrease the range of "acceptable" locations for an item. This alteration may be based on whether the items being interrogated are thin, medium, or thick. That is, the resolution of the RFID reader is normally sufficiently accurate to enable the reader to
25 reliably detect the relative locations of thick items, such as encyclopedias, reference texts, and the like. In those cases, the user specifies that thick items are being interrogated, and the error detection algorithm is modified to classify as errors even small discrepancies between the detected position and the expected position. For thin items such as children's books or magazines, the RFID reader resolution may not be
30 sufficient to accurately detect the relative positions of closely-spaced items. In those cases, the user specifies that thin items are being interrogated, and the error detection algorithm is modified to classify as errors only those errors that are sufficiently significant to be reliably attributable to misplacement rather than poor resolution.

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Although the designations "thin," "medium," and "thick" may be used, and may be useful because users understand those terms easily, it is of course possible to use numerical designations (for example, from 1 to 30) or other designations. If a numeric tolerance is used, the number could approximate the number of items per unit measure, such as the number of items per inch, centimeter, or foot. Thus the algorithm may be modified based on a characteristic of the items that is correlated to the proximity of RFID tags in adjacent items; typically the width of the items. The alteration of the permissible error tolerance may be made through a user interface, including a display (such as a touch panel display), buttons, or the like.

The variable resolution feature described above may also be done automatically, rather than by a user. That is, the RFID reader is normally moved past items at a certain "normal" rate during interrogation, which in the context of library materials may be approximately 2 items per second. The RFID reader may be programmed to infer that when items are being interrogated at more than the normal rate, the reader is moving past a greater number of thinner items (that is, the user is moving the reader past the items at approximately the same rate, but there are more items per unit length of the storage area). The reader may then dynamically adjust the error tolerance for misplaced items. For example, if the normal rate at which the RFID reader interrogates items is 2 items per second, and the RFID reader begins interrogating 5 items per second, then the RFID reader may change the error tolerance so that items that are within 2 positions on either side of the expected location (± 2 positions) to ± 5 positions. The reverse may also be true, so that if the interrogation rate is 1 item per second, then the error tolerance may be automatically changed from ± 2 positions to ± 1 position. The change in the error tolerance may be proportional to the change in interrogation rate, or directly proportional, or geometrically proportional, or otherwise variable based on the interrogation rate.

The foregoing embodiment of the invention may be difficult to implement if the RFID reader cannot reliably interrogate RFID tags at the faster interrogation rate, as suggested in the example. That is, some RFID readers may not be able to interrogate 5 items per second, and instead may continue to read 2 items per second and simply fail to interrogate the other 3 items successfully. In that and other instances, the resolution

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embodiment, the conversion station implements the additional step of determining whether the non-RFID-tagged item is on a list of items, or in a category of items, that should not be converted (or alternatively whether the item that may be converted is on a list of items, or in a category of items, that should be converted). That is, the person or
5 entity that controls the collection of non-RFID tagged items may decide that certain items need not be converted, perhaps because the benefits of conversion do not justify the expense. This may be the case for older items, items that are infrequently or never used, items that are damaged, multiple copies of the same item, items with a short shelf life (such as periodicals) or the like. These types of items may either be listed
10 individually based on information in an existing database, or may be listed by class ("items older than 5 years," or "damaged items," for example). When the conversion station receives data (by scanning a bar-code, optically reading characters, receiving data entered by an operator, or otherwise obtaining the data) identifying an item that has been presented to the conversion station for conversion, it determines whether the
15 item has been identified as one not suitable for conversion (or alternatively, whether the item has not been identified as one that is suitable for conversion). If so, then the conversion station sends a signal indicative of that status. If not, then conversion can proceed. In this manner, only the minimum number of items need to be converted to RFID-tagged items, which results in a savings of both time and money, particularly for
20 items that would otherwise be RFID-tagged and then discarded from the collection shortly thereafter.

In a specific embodiment of the invention described above, a database may be created of items (either specific items or characteristics of items that can be determined
25 from the information known about those items) that the user does not wish to convert to RFID-tagged items. Alternatively, the database may be created exclusively of items (either specific items or characteristics of items that can be determined from the information known about those items) that the user does wish to convert to RFID-
30 tagged items. In either case, this database may be transferred to (by download, or by upload from a removable data storage device) or otherwise made accessible to the conversion station, and then the information obtained from the non-RFID identification system associated with each item can be compared to the database to determine whether that item should be converted to an RFID-tagged item or not.

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database. This data storage operation could be performed automatically, or after prompting the user of the RFID reader, and an inventory database may be updated either continuously or periodically with the information obtained. Lists of items, which may be referred to as "search lists," may be for items that a user or customer wishes to locate and check out, or use, or destroy, or archive, or transfer, for example. Since finding such items of interest in the storage area is useful to users of this type of system, if such an automatic data collection capability were unavailable the user might need to retain the item for later processing, or might need to make special efforts to "manually" store information about this item using some type of data collection capability, as described earlier. Thus embodiment of the invention saves time and effort by the user of the RFID reader.

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